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distributed to the voters in advance. Law, practice, and sound policy have their place in this well balanced book; and every student of state government will be the wiser for having read it.

*C. A. B.*

THE COMMERCIAL POWER OF CONGRESS, CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF ITS ORIGIN, &c., by DAVID WALTER BROWN, Ph.D., of the New York Bar. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York and London. 1910. pp. ix, 284.

Mr. Brown attempts to show, what a study of the utterances of the Supreme Court of the United States would seem to make almost unnecessary, viz., that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce is just as great as its power to regulate foreign commerce. He is led to make this attempt by reason of the fact that there is apparently a popular belief, which is largely shared by the Bar, that, in some way or other, and notwithstanding the power over commerce with foreign nations and among the several States is given in the same section, and even in the same clause, of the Constitution, the power over foreign commerce is greater than it is over interstate commerce.

Mr. Brown bases his conclusion that the powers are the same on a historical study of the commercial conditions of this country existent at the time the Constitution was adopted, a consideration of the proposals made both outside of and within the convention of 1786 for the enlargement of the commercial power of Congress and their treatment both in the national and state conventions, and an examination of the more recent and important decisions of the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the commerce clause as finally adopted.

It has been said that, in view merely of the utterances of the Supreme Court Mr. Brown's essay would seem almost unnecessary. It should be added, however, that his work is well done and is really useful as an antidote to a good deal of loose talk of the supposed impotence of Congress in the matter, which is due on the one hand to those who do not wish to have any effective regulation of interstate commerce, and on the other to those who still regard with affection what they consider the historical tradition as to the powers of the States.

*F. J. G.*

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By GEORGE CRAFTON WILSON, Professor of International Law in Harvard University. St. Paul, Minn.: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1910. pp. xxiii, 623.

This volume forms the thirty-third number in the Horn Book Series of the West Publishing Company, and as such is intended to serve the purposes of an elementary treatise. It constitutes a useful manual. As the author states, owing to the numerous and recent modifications of earlier views, he has specially sought to present general principles as they are now interpreted. The work is divided into five parts respectively relating to the personality of states, their general rights and obligations, their intercourse, their differences, war, and neutrality. There are five appendices, containing (1) the Declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, (2) the Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, April 24, 1863, (3) the revised Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field, July 6, 1906, (4) various acts of the Hague Conference of 1907, and (5) the Declaration of London, February 26, 1909, concerning the Laws of Naval War. The document last mentioned is one that no doubt specially interests the author, as